

the 'Erpétologie générale,' to *Elaps*, which is the least fit for it. Finally, I have tried in my Catalogue to give a proper diagnosis for the name *Cyrtophis*, given by Sundevall, and published by Smith; and if I add that the same Snake is the *Coluber latonia* of Daudin, and the *Natrix lubrica* of Laurenti, the synonymy will be complete.

7. LIST OF THE COLD-BLOODED VERTEBRATA COLLECTED BY
MR. FRASER IN THE ANDES OF WESTERN ECUADOR. BY
DR. A. GÜNTHER.

SAURIA.

1. *Anolis æneus*.
2. ? *Anolis cristatellus*, Dum. & Bibr.
3. *Enyalius laticeps*, Guichen. in Casteln. Anim. nouv. ou rares, Rept. p. 20, pl. 5 a, b.
4. *Liocephalus ornatus*.
5. *Cercosaurus gaudichaudi*.
6. *Microphractus humeralis*, n. g. & sp.
7. *Proctoporus pachyurus*, Tschudi, Faun. Per. p. 43, taf. 2. f. 2.
= *Riama unicolor*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 446, pl. xv. fig. 2.
8. *Amphisbæna fuliginosa*.

OPHIDIA.

1. *Rhabdosoma elaps*, n. sp., Gthr. Catal. Col. Sn. p. 241.
2. *Liophis tæniurus*.
3. *Erythrolamprus venustissimus*, var. D, Gthr. l. c. p. 48.
4. *Xenodon severus*, var. C, Gthr. l. c. p. 54.
5. *Spilotes pæcilostoma*.
6. *Herpetodryas fuscus*.
7. *Leptognathus catesbyi*, var., Gthr. l. c. p. 251.
8. *Oxyrhopus petolaris*, var. *sebæ*.
9. *Leptodeira annulata*, Fitz. *Dipsas annulata*, Schleg.
10. *Craspedocephalus atrox*, var. *leucurus*, Dum. & Bibr. vii. p. 1508.

BATRACHIA.

1. *Cyclorhamphus marmoratus*.
2. *Bufo intermedius*, n. sp., Gthr. Catal. Batr. p. 140, pl. ix. f. A.
3. *Bufo aqua*. The male exhibits all the warts covered with spines. Some of the black markings are very conspicuous, as is generally the case in young specimens from Brazil.
4. *Otilophus margaritifer*.
5. *Hylodes conspicillatus*, n. sp., Gthr. l. c. p. 92.
6. *Hylodes lineatus*, Schneid., Gthr. l. c. p. 91.
7. *Hyla fasciata*, n. sp., Gthr. l. c. p. 100, pl. 7. f. D.
8. *Hyla rhodopepla*, n. sp., Gthr. l. c. p. 112, pl. 7. f. E.
9. *Nototrema marsupiatum*, Dum. & Bibr., Gthr. l. c. p. 115, pl. 10. f. B, B', B''.

PISCES.

1. *Arges brachycephalus*, n. sp.
2. *Pygidium* (*Trichomycterus*, Val.) *dispar*, Tschudi. In the figure, given in the 'Fauna Peruana,' the ventral and dorsal fins are too far advanced towards the head.
3. *Tetragonopterus peruanus*, Müller.
4. *Leporinus mülleri*, n. sp.

Nearly all the specimens on which the above list is founded, have been procured for the collection of the British Museum. Having already described the new species of Snakes and Batrachians, I here give an account of one Saurian and of the new Fishes.

MICROPHRACTUS, n. g. (*Hopluridæ*).

Fingers and toes slender, not dilated. Head above covered with small irregular shields, without any distinct larger one. Body above with very small granular scales, those along the middle of the back with a distinct keel; scales of the belly imbricate, smooth. Tail rounded, of moderate length, tapering, with rings of oblong scales, each with a strong keel in the diagonal line; a very low crest along the back of trunk and tail. No femoral nor præanal pores. Tympanum distinct; a fold on each side of the throat. No palatine teeth.

MICROPHRACTUS HUMERALIS, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—Above bluish green, marbled with dark brown; round the shoulder a black band, lighter-edged, interrupted on the vertebral line; beneath greenish-yellow; throat marbled with bluish.

Description.—The head is rather short and high, above spherical, with the interspace between the eyes of moderate width and flat; the muzzle is rather short, blunt and rounded in front. The nostril is directed upwards, round, situated near the outline of the upper surface, rather prominent, and formed by a tubular opening of a single small shield. The eyes are of moderate size, with round pupil, not very prominent above the level of the crown. The ear is on the same level with the cleft of the mouth, larger than the eye, irregularly elliptic, and in front bordered by a fringed fold of the skin. All the upper surface of the head is covered by many small shields, irregularly arranged and smooth; they are smallest on the posterior part of the occiput, and on the outer and front edges of the upper eyelid. Such shields occupy the loreal region also, the cheeks being covered with granular smooth scales, as the sides of the neck. The upper jaw is bordered in front by a broad, low labial, with a short upper prominence towards the forehead; the side of the upper jaw is covered by *only four narrow and elongate shields*; above this series is situated another one of still narrower and more irregular shields; between this series and the eye is a long sword-shaped shield, bordering the orbit from beneath. The lower front labial is anteriorly rounded, and has laterally two sides for the symphysis with two shields or with two series of shields, which, somewhat divergent, are

separated from one another by a stripe of irregular elongate shields. The outer of these series borders the side of the lower lip, and is formed by five shields similar to the correspondent upper labials; the inner series is formed by six or seven shields, shorter, quadrangular, and becoming smaller behind. The triangular space between, of the chin and of the front part of the throat, is covered by minute granular scales.

The trunk is depressed, with rounded sides, twice and one half as long as the head; it is covered by minute, rhombic scales. Those of the vertebral line are largest, not quite the size of those of the belly, each with a medial keel, which, being prominent, form together a low crest from the occiput to the middle of the tail; in several rows, nearest to the vertebral line, and especially nearest to the tail, the scales are apparently keeled; on the neck, between the shoulders and on the sides, the scales are smallest, and exhibit more the appearance of fine granulations; on the sides of the belly they assume again the appearance of scales, are rhombic on the belly, and arranged in transverse rows, each with about twenty-eight scales. These rows are more oblique on the breast, but they are all perfectly smooth. The tail is not quite one and a half as long as head and trunk together; it is stout, round, and tapering; it is surrounded by rings of oblong scales, about the size of those of the belly; each is provided with a strong keel, running in the diagonal line, and prominent behind. The scales of the dorsal line are rather smaller, more of a pentangular shape, and with a keel along the medial line.

The extremities are covered with rhombic scales, apparently imbricate; the upper ones keeled, the lower ones smooth. The length of the front extremity—from the humeral joint to the base of the fourth toe—is as long as the head; and the fourth toe is the longest, and half that length. The third is scarcely shorter; then comes the second, the fifth, and finally the first, being not quite one-half of the third. They are all slightly compressed, above smooth, beneath rough by the keels of scales, and provided with acute curved claws. The posterior extremity (without the foot) is not quite half as long as the trunk, and the hind one and one-third as long as the head; the fifth toe is separated from the four inner ones, and about as long as the third (from the point where they become free). The fourth toe is far the longest; then comes the third (and fifth), then the second, and finally the first, the latter being not quite half the length of the fifth.

The ground-colour of the upper parts is bluish-green, in one of the specimens greenish-brown, which colour predominates on the head and tail. All the upper parts, the head excepted, or at least the middle of the back and tail, are marked with dark brown. On each side of the shoulder, in front of the base of the fore extremity, is a black cross-band, lighter edged; it reaches from the fold on the side of the throat, across the shoulder to near the vertebral crest. The lower parts are greenish-yellow, the throat being marked with bluish-green.

	inch.	lines
Length of the head (to the front-edge of the tympanum)	0	$8\frac{1}{3}$
Breadth of the head	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Length of the trunk (to the anus)	2	4
—— of the tail	4	0
—— of the humerus	0	6
—— of the fore-arm	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$
—— of the fourth finger	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
—— of the first finger	0	$2\frac{5}{8}$
—— of the entire fore extremity	1	4
—— of the femur	0	7
—— of the lower leg	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
—— of the foot	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
—— of the fourth toe	0	$7\frac{1}{4}$
—— of the fifth toe	0	6
—— of the first toe	0	3
—— of the entire hinder extremity	2	1
Entire length	7	0

ARGES BRACHYCEPHALUS, n. sp. (*Siluridae*).

The length of the head is one-fifth of the total length; the eyes are situated nearly in the middle of the length of the head; the nostrils are much nearer the extremity of the snout than to the orbit; ventral fins inserted just below the extremity of the pectoral, on the same level with the dorsal. Brown, dotted with black. Length 7".

In other respects the specimens agree with the description given by Valenciennes of *Arges sabalo*; but those differences in the form, as stated above, are fully sufficient to distinguish the species. There were four specimens, besides several young ones, in Mr. Fraser's collection, the acquisition of which appears the more desirable, as one specimen only of the other species is known to exist in European collections.

LEPORINUS MÜLLERI, n. sp. (*Characini*, Müll.).

B. 4. D. 11. A. 14. L. lat. 39. L. transv. $5/3$.

The height of the body is contained $3\frac{3}{4}$ in the total length; the length of the head $4\frac{2}{3}$; the diameter of the eye is rather longer than one-fourth of the length of the head, and equal to the length of the snout. The pectoral fins are not quite as long as the head, and reach to the root of the ventrals; these are inserted just below the front end of the dorsal. Back brownish; sides lighter; a blackish band from a deep-black spot on the shoulder to the root of caudal-fin.

Teeth.—Those in the upper jaw are molar teeth, partly bluntly conical, with a brown top; others have lost their point, and appear rounded. They may be considered to be arranged in three series; in the front series are two teeth only, the strongest, one on the left side, and one on the right; the second series is interrupted in the middle, each half being composed of four teeth; one tooth (the second) stands a little more out of the row, towards the front; the third series is the most complete, is curved, extending on the maxillary,

and composed of sixteen teeth, the lateral ones being smallest. There is one series only in the lower jaw: six are situated in front; they are very powerful, slightly compressed; some exhibit a small point on each side; besides these there are two or three small ones on the side of the jaw.

Cæca pylorica 6; abdominal vertebræ 18, caudal 21; no pseudo-branchiæ. Total length 3 inch. 10 lin.; height of the body 1 inch; length of the head $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

February 8, 1859.

Dr. Gray, V.P., in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. LIST OF BIRDS FROM THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EGGS OF SOME OF THE SPECIES, FROM SPECIMENS COLLECTED PRINCIPALLY BY CAPTAIN C. C. ABBOTT, OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS DETACHMENT. BY JOHN GOULD, Esq., F.R.S., ETC.

CATHARTES AURA. Turkey Buzzard.

Captain Abbott mentions the Turkey Buzzard as inhabiting the Falkland Islands; and on reference to Mr. Darwin's 'Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle,' I find that the bird which he states is the *Cathartes aura* had also been noticed there by him; but as much interest attaches to this group of birds, particularly as regards the range of the species, it is desirable that Mr. Darwin's opinion of its being the true *C. aura* should be confirmed or refuted by the receipt of more examples.

The egg of the Falkland Islands bird procured by Captain Abbott is of a light stone-colour, sparingly blotched and streaked with reddish-brown, some of the blotches being larger and more distinct than others. Length nearly 2 inches, by an inch and a half in breadth.

MILVAGO LEUCURUS.

Falco leucurus, Forster's Drawings.

Falco novæ-zelandiæ, Gmel.

Falco australis, Lath.

BUTEO ERYTHRONOTUS.

Haliaeetus erythronotus, King.

Buteo tricolor, D'Orb.

The ground-colour of the egg of this species is greyish-white, very